

# Neuronal Cell Damage Due to Ionizing Radiation: Fact or Fiction?

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Glenn T. Gobbel

*Department of Neurological Surgery  
University of Pittsburgh*

# Radiation-Induced Cognitive Deficits

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- Occur at doses below threshold for necrosis
- Occur in 25-30% of adults treated with therapeutic ionizing radiation
- Severe problem in children <7 years of age

# Initial Questions

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- Does ionizing radiation directly damage neurons?
- What is the mechanism for such an effect?
  - Biophysical Basis
    - Free Radicals
    - Direct Damage
  - Molecular Target(s)
    - Lipid Peroxidation
    - Protein Oxidation
    - DNA Damage
  - Downstream Signals and Effectors

# Materials and Methods

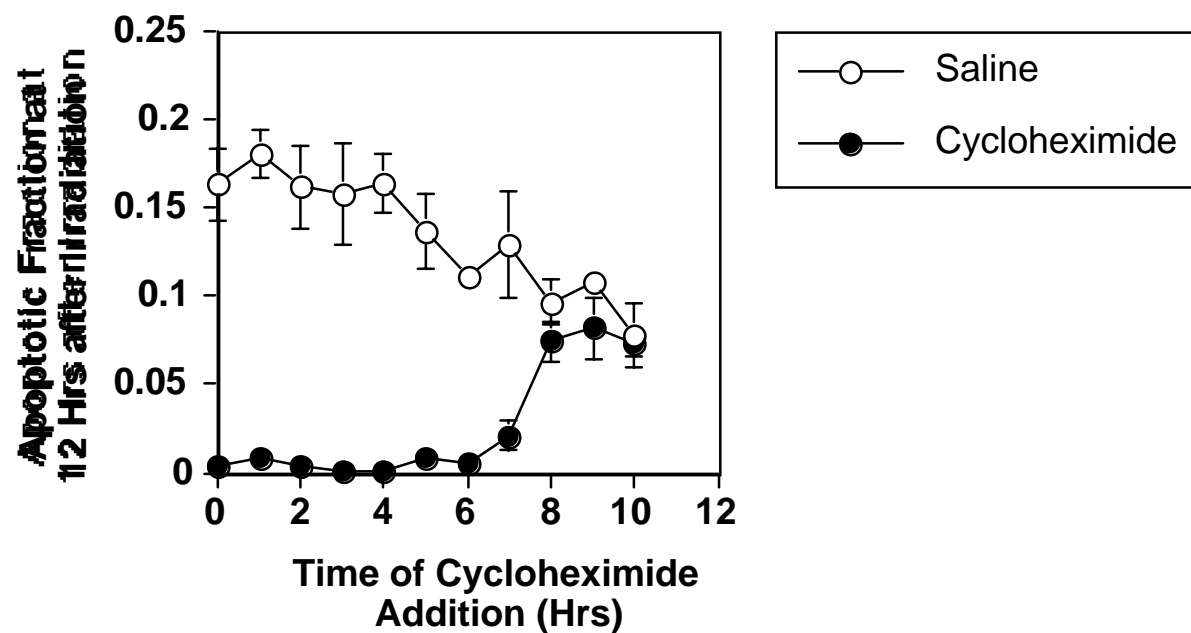
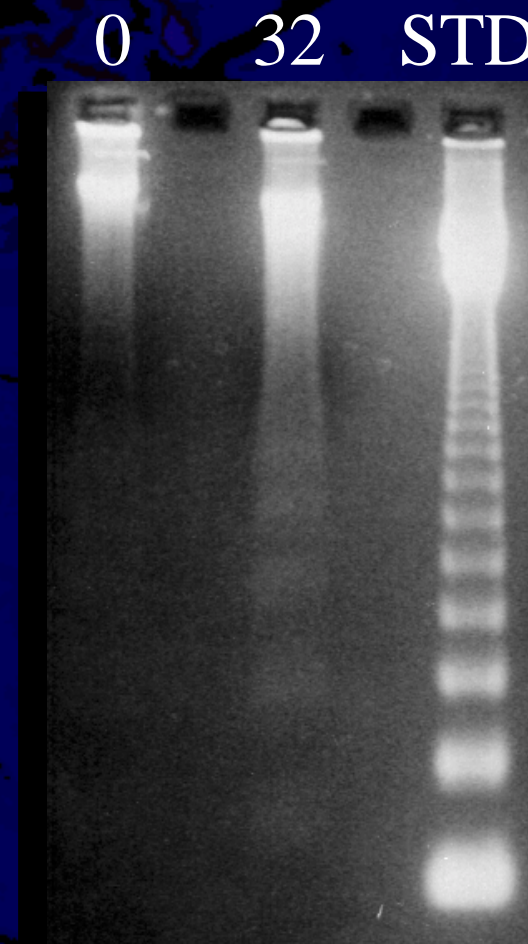
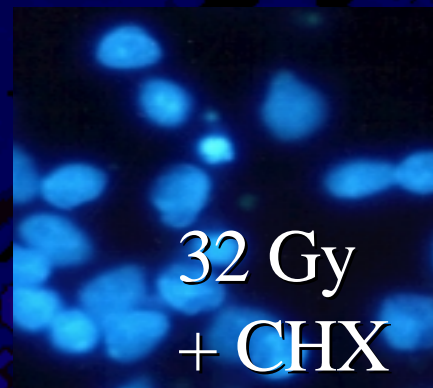
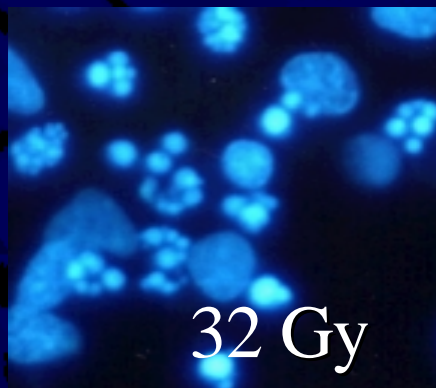
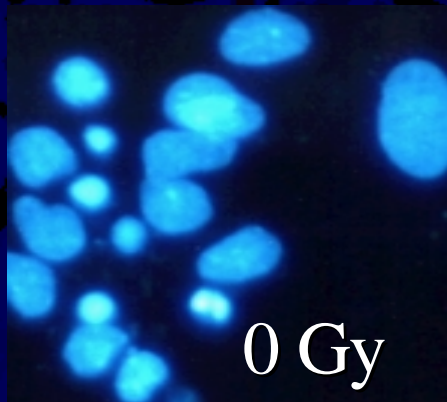
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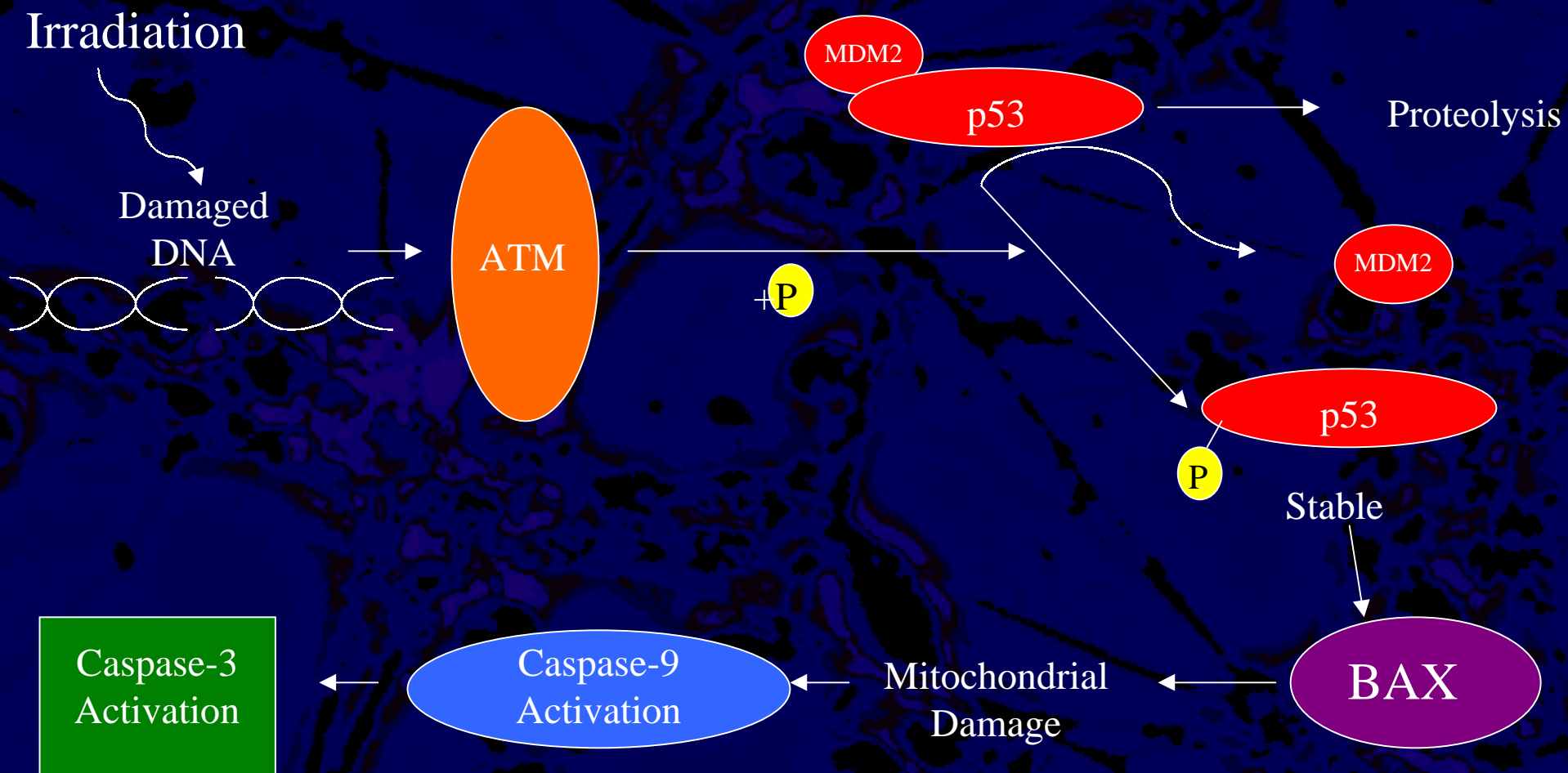
- System - Rat Neuron Culture (E16-18)
- Conditions - Neurobasal Media + B27
- Treatment( 6 Days after Isolation)
  - “Moderate” Dose Irradiation ( $<32$  Gy)
  - “High” Dose Irradiation ( $>64$  Gy)
- Evaluation
  - Nuclear Morphology - Hoechst (12 h)
  - Membrane Permeability - LDH Release (18 h)
  - Viability - Calcein AM Staining (24-48 h)



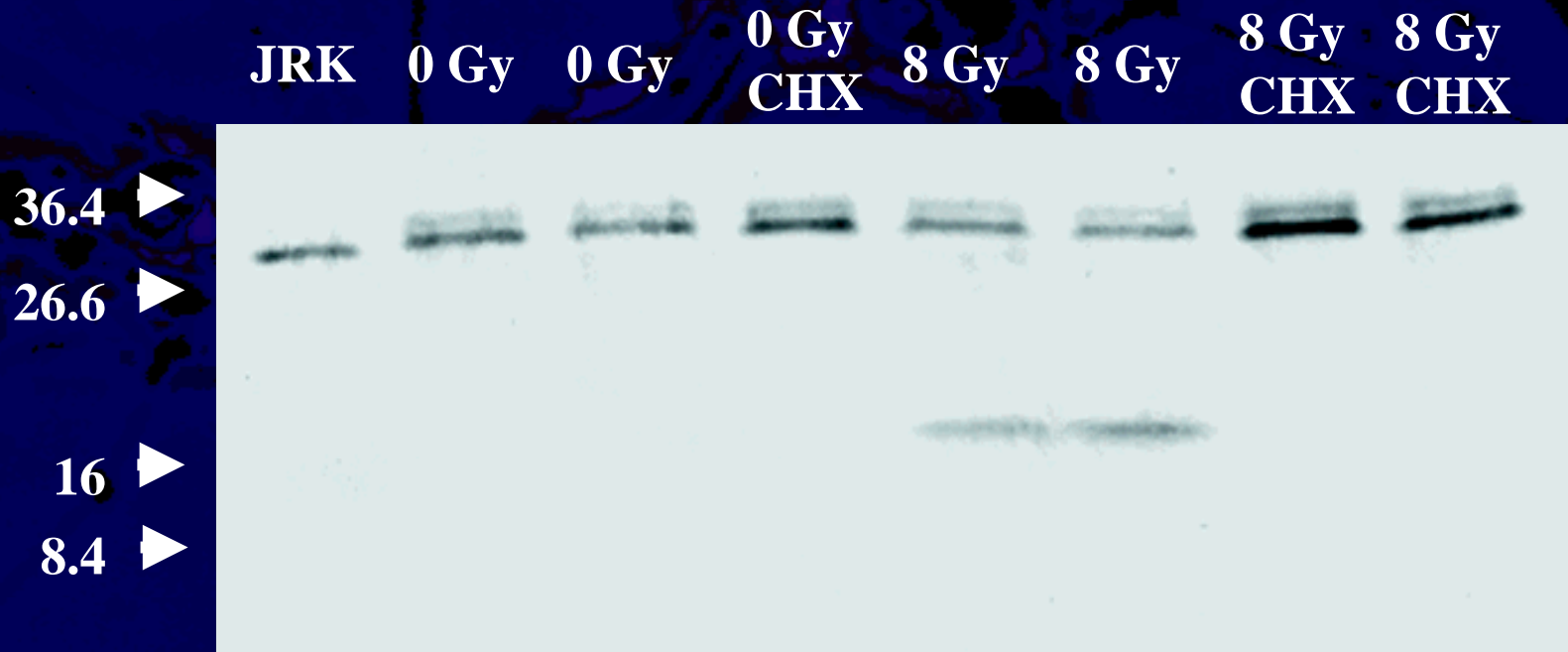
# Neurons and Low Dose Irradiation

A microscopic image of neurons, showing a dense network of cell bodies and branching processes. The image is in grayscale, with the cell bodies appearing as darker, more rounded structures and the processes as lighter, more elongated lines. The overall texture is complex and interconnected.



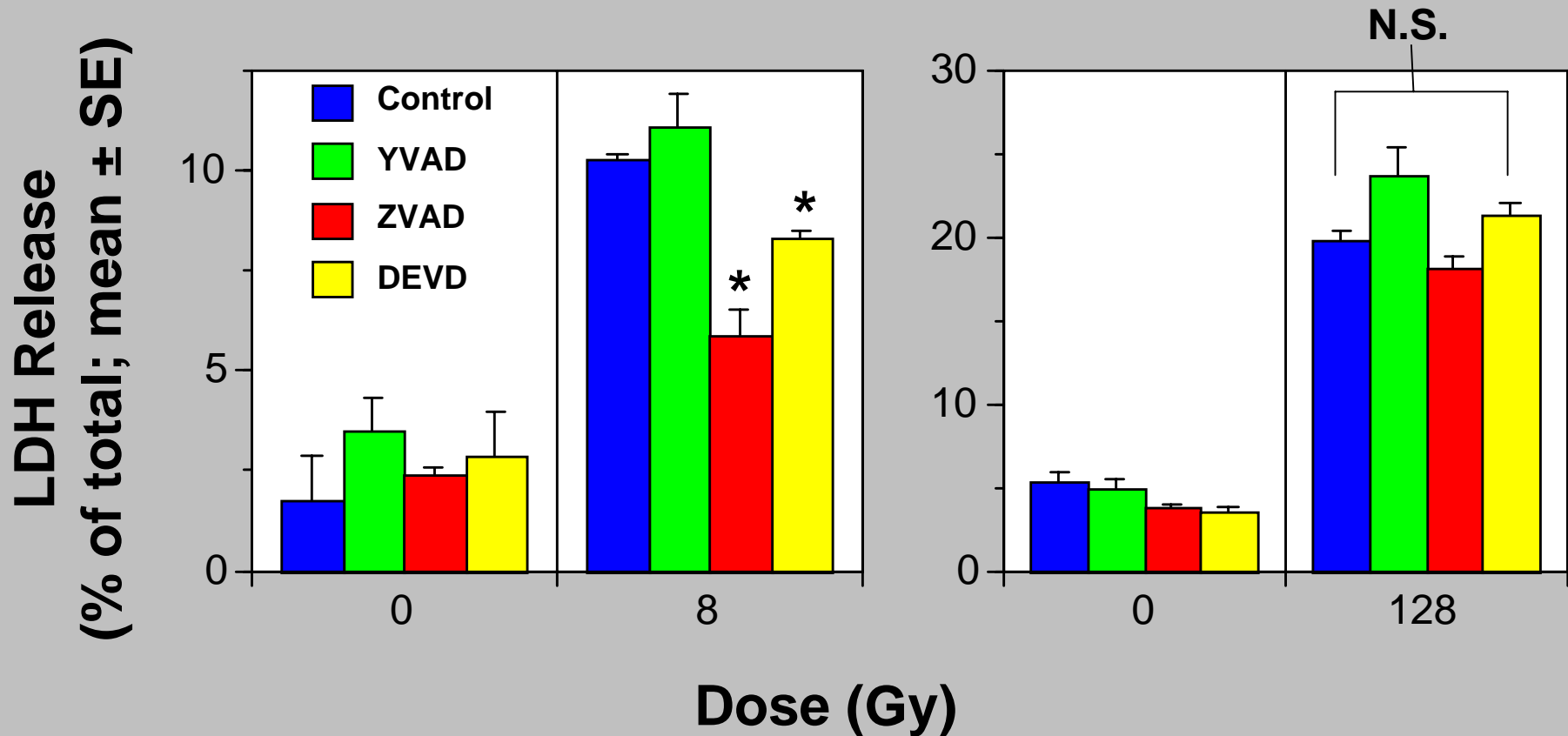


# Cycloheximide Blocks Activation of Caspase-3

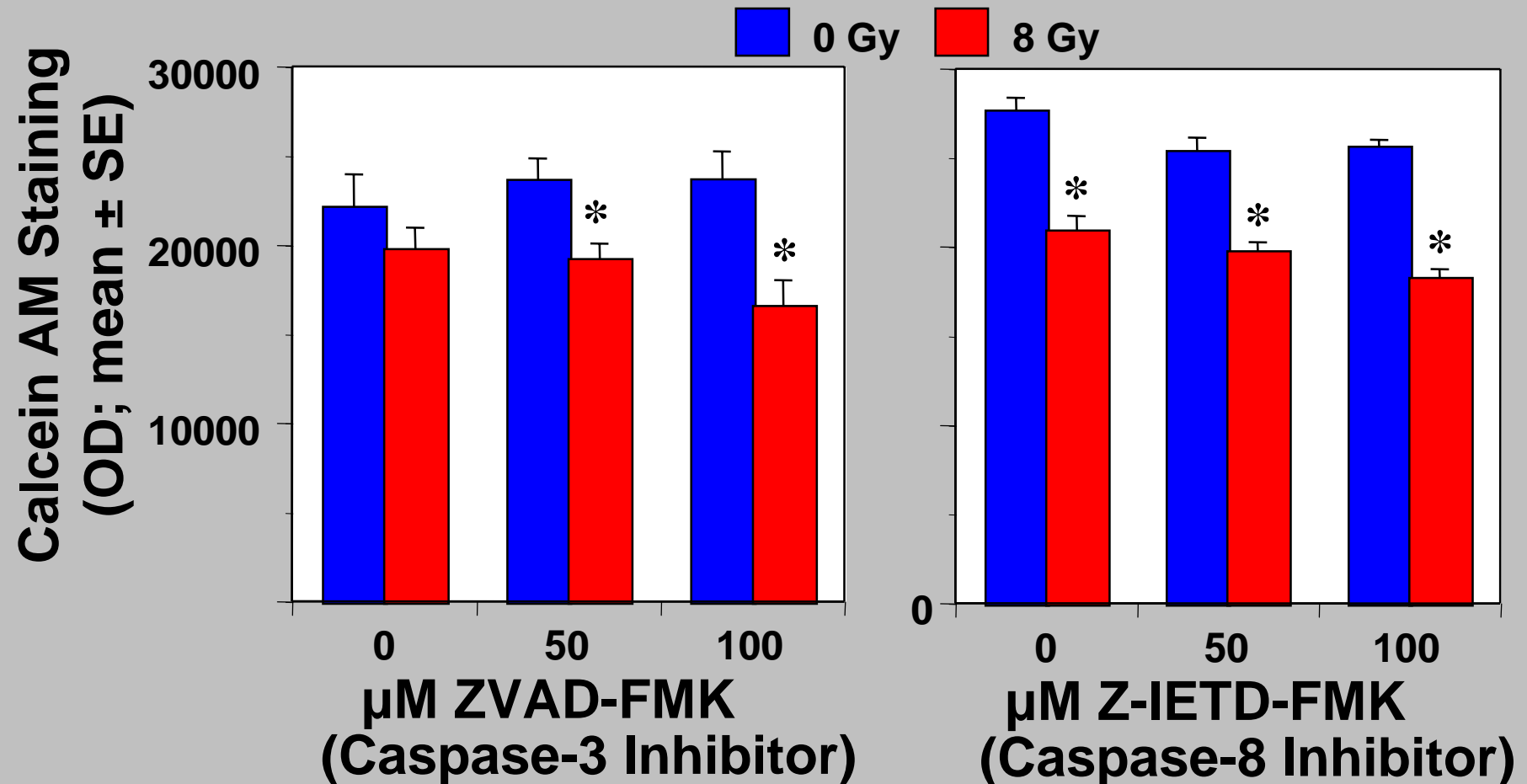




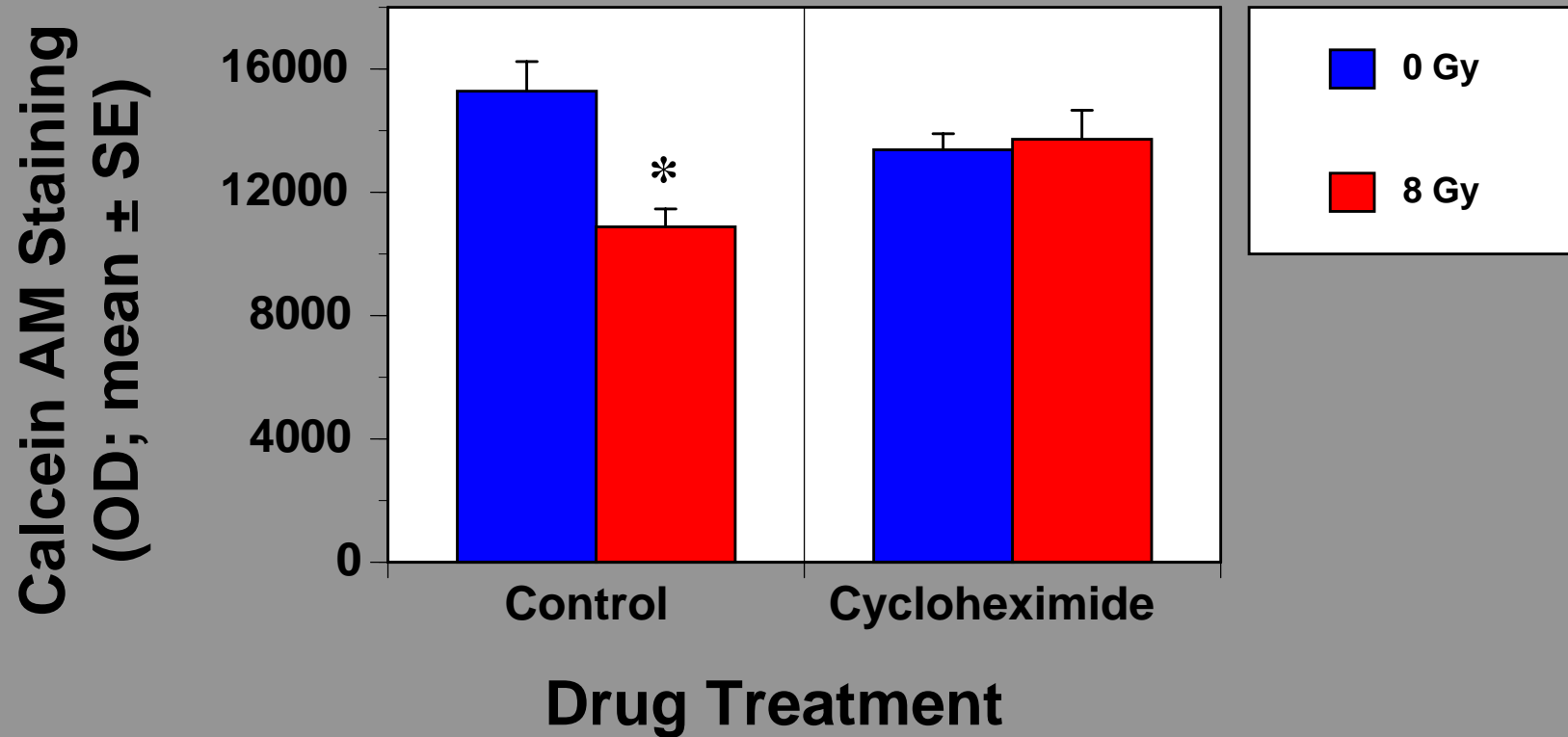
# Caspase Inhibitors Block Loss of Membrane Integrity due to Apoptosis



# Caspase Inhibitors Do Not Block Loss of Viability After X-Rays



# Cycloheximide Does Block Loss of Viability following DNA Damage



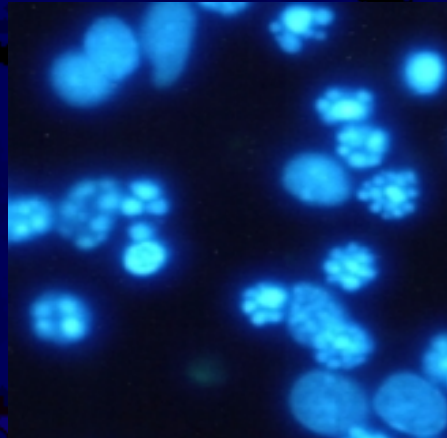
# Neurons and High Dose Irradiation

The background of the slide is a high-magnification micrograph of neural tissue, likely stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E). It shows a dense network of neurons with prominent, dark-stained nuclei and intricate, branching cytoplasmic and dendritic structures. The overall color palette is dominated by deep blues and purples, with some lighter, pinkish areas where the tissue structure is less dense.

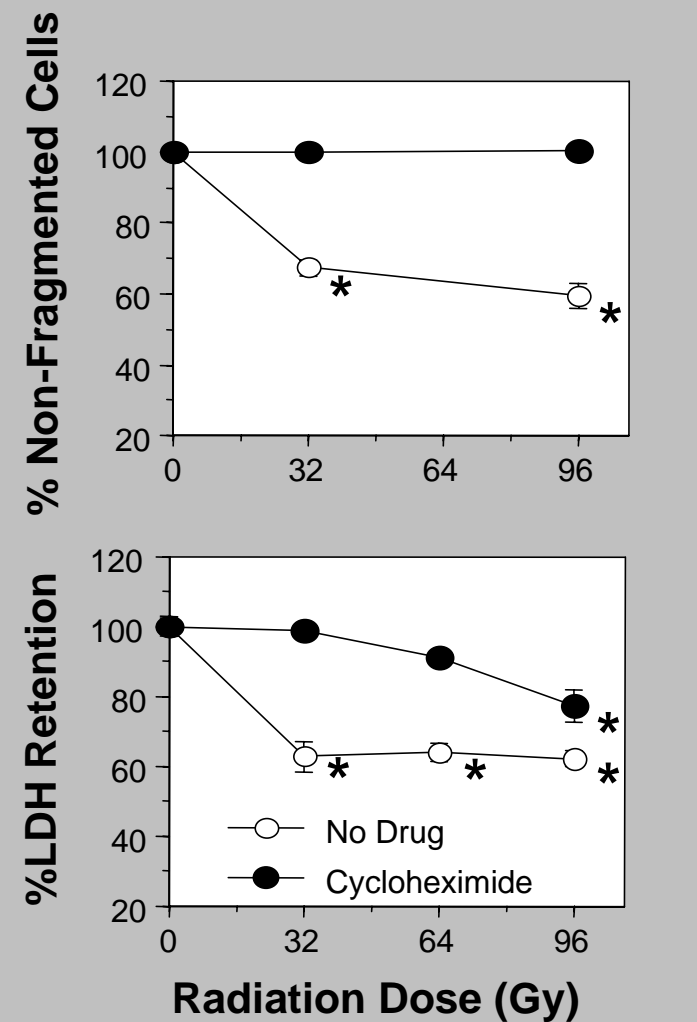
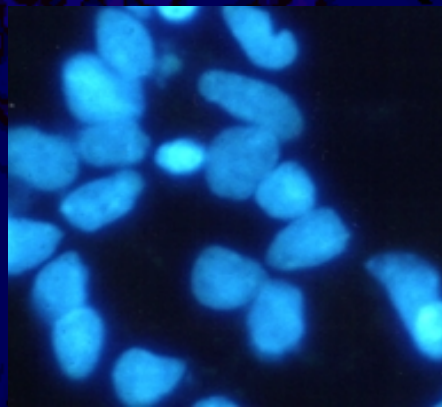


# Response to High Doses (>32 Gy)

96 Gy



96 Gy  
+ CHX



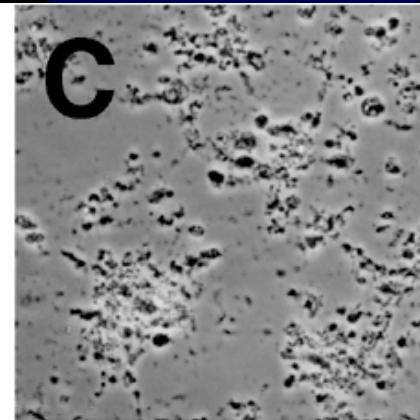
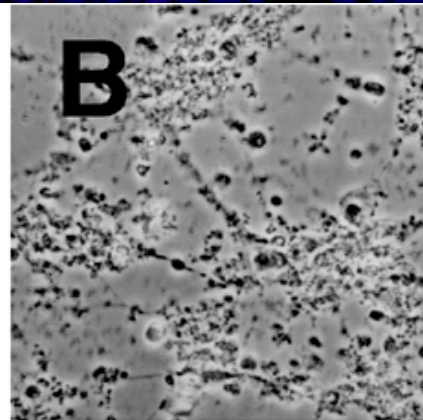
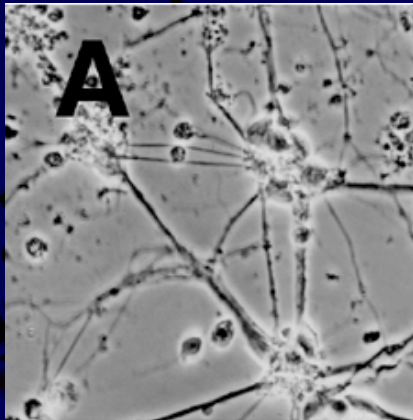
# Neuron Morphology 24 h after 0-96 Gy ± Protein Synthesis Inhibitor (CHX)

0

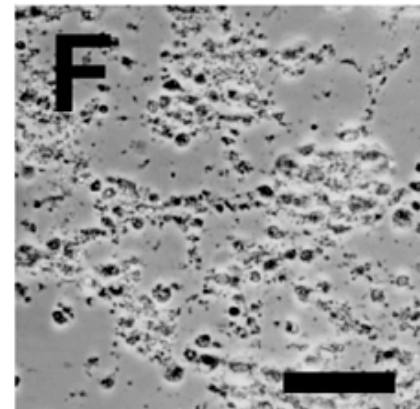
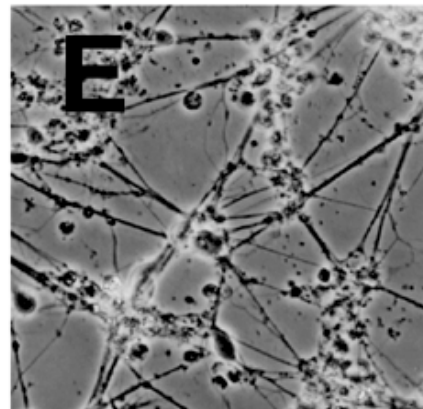
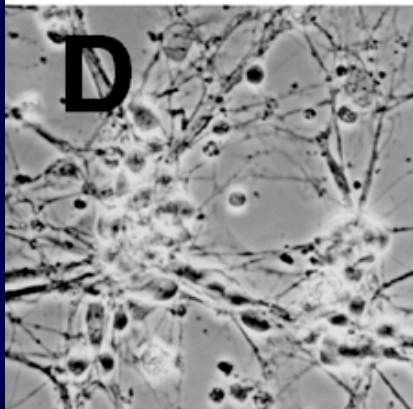
32

96

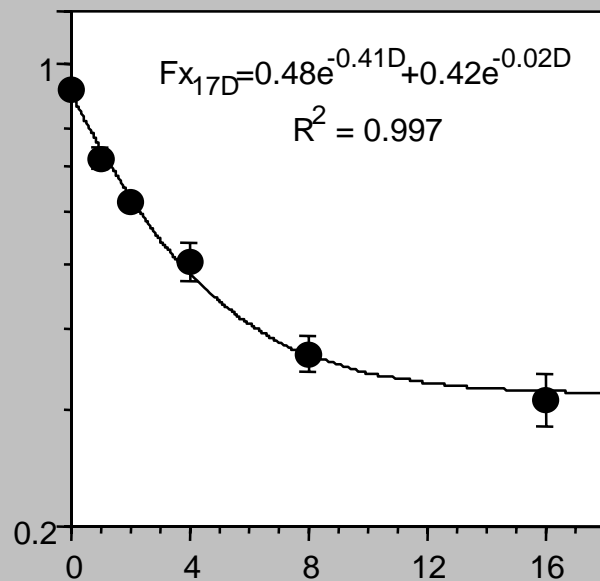
-CHX



+CHX

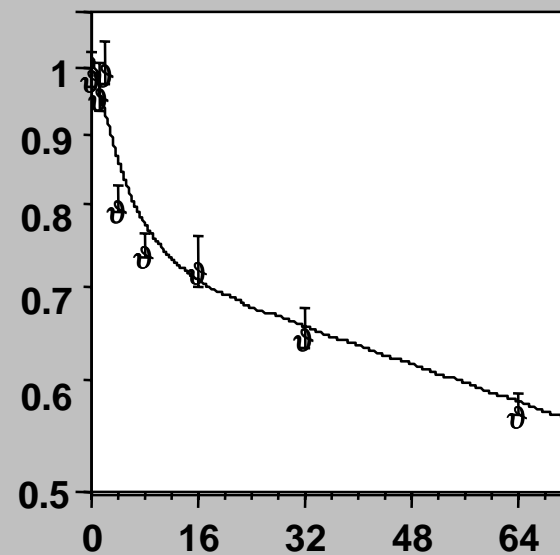


**Non-Apoptotic Fraction  
(mean  $\pm$  SE)**



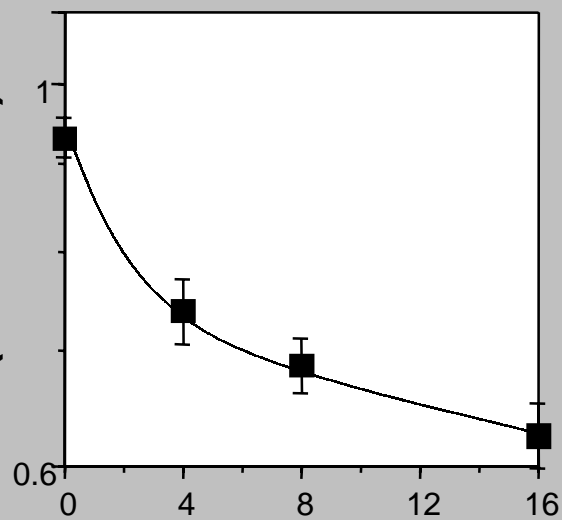
**Dose (Gy)**

**LDH Retention  
(mean  $\pm$  SE)**



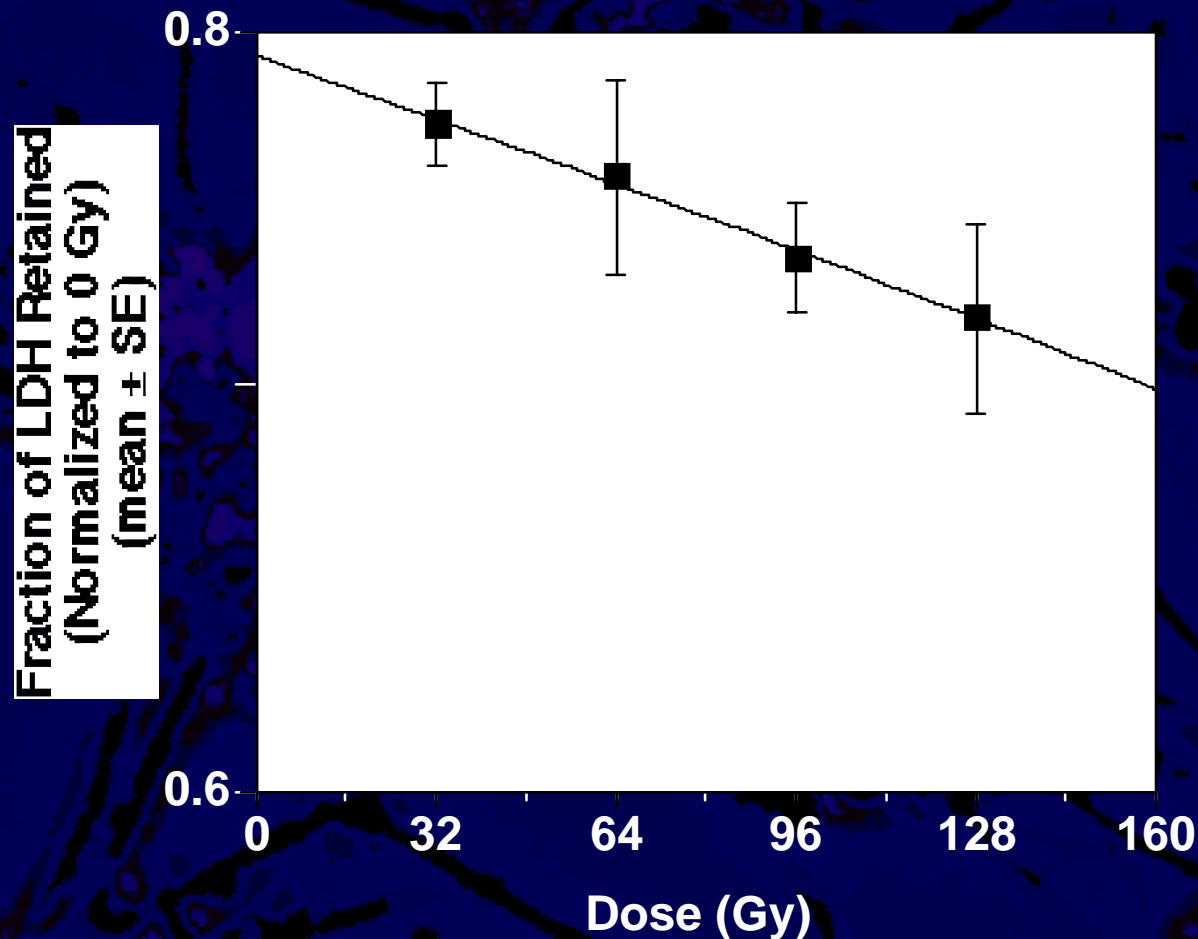
**Dose (Gy)**

**Viability  
Calcein AM Stain  
(mean  $\pm$  SD)**



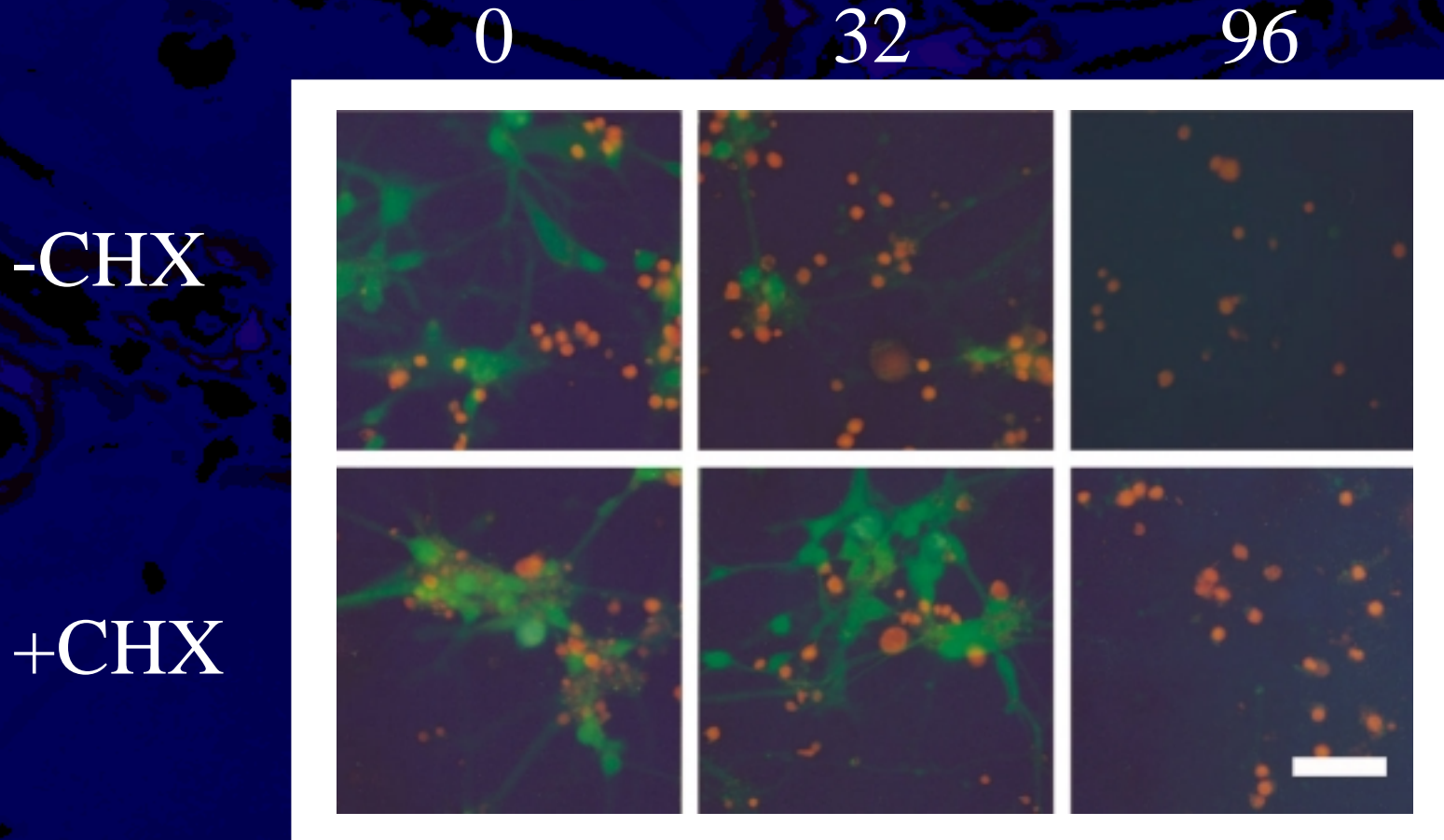
**Dose (Gy)**

# Effect of Single Dose X-Irradiation on LDH Retention

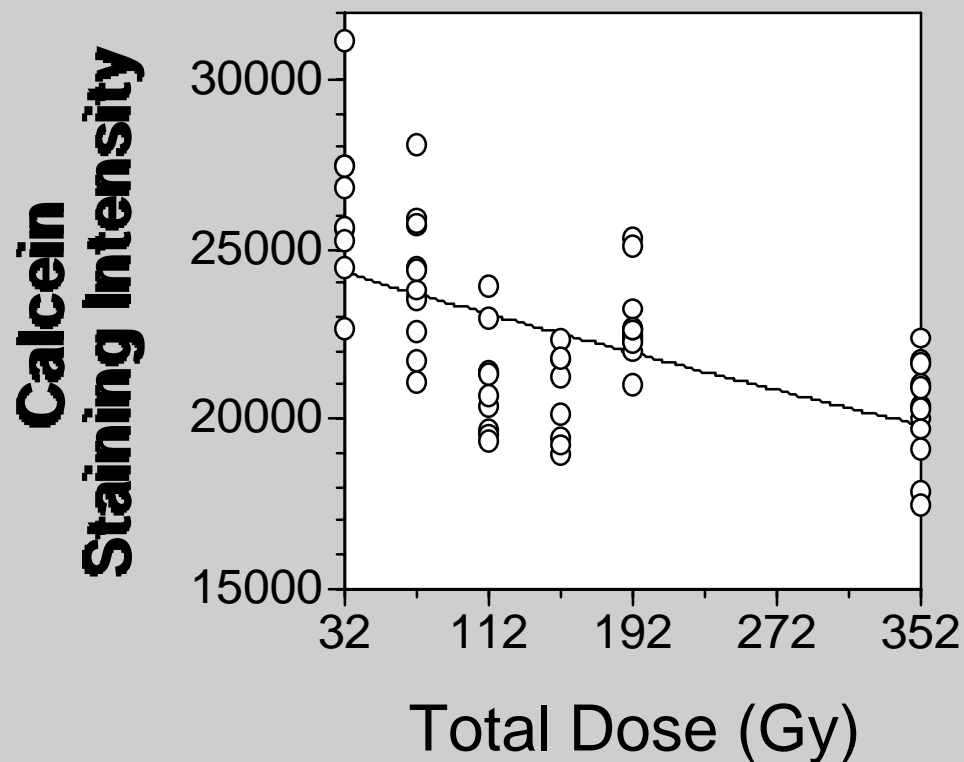




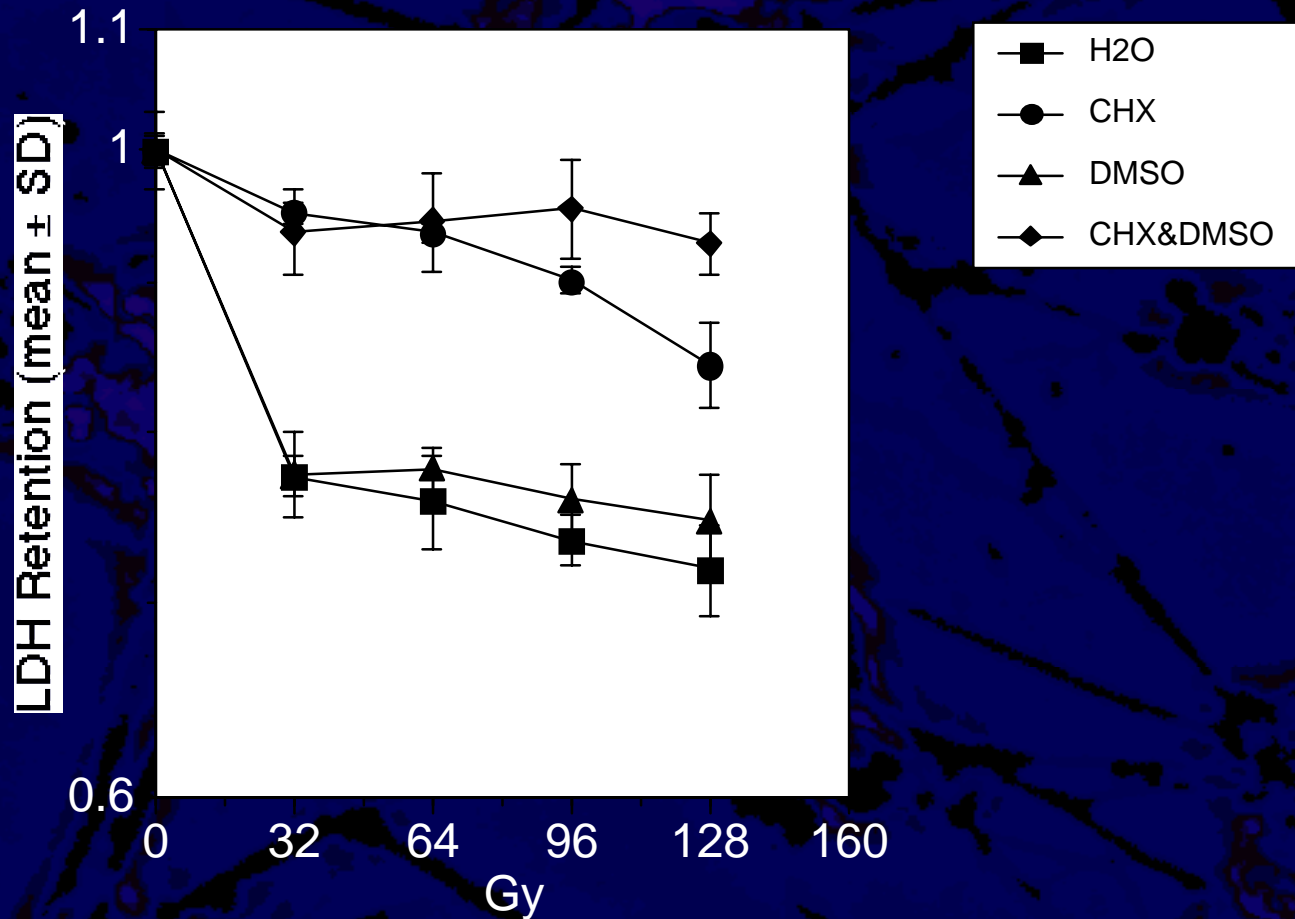
# Neuron Viability 24 h after 0-96 Gy $\pm$ Protein Synthesis Inhibitor (CHX)



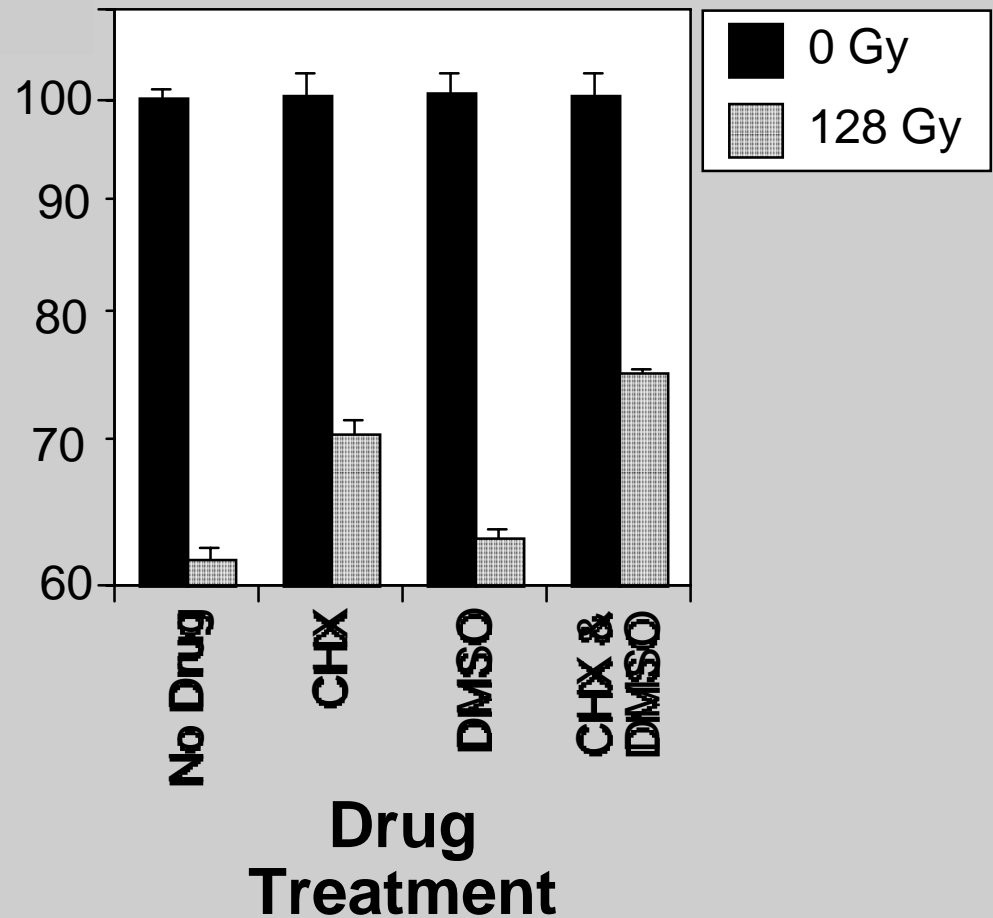
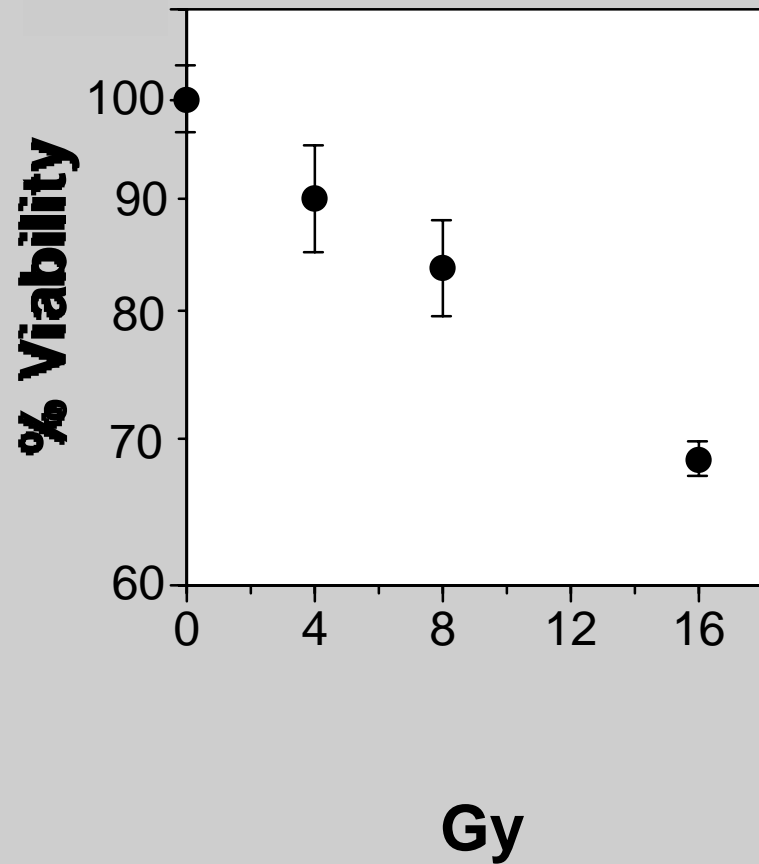
# Effect of High Dose Fractionated Irradiation on Neuron Viability



# Effect of DMSO on Membrane Integrity after Ionizing Radiation



# DMSO and Viability after High Dose X-Irradiation





# Effects of Antioxidants on Neuronal Damage After Ionizing Radiation

<i>Antioxidant</i>	<i>Apoptosis Effect (4 Gy)</i>	<i>Necrosis Effect (96 Gy+CHX)</i>
<i>DMSO</i>	None	Moderate
<i>Mannitol</i>	Slight Reduction	None
<i>Superoxide Dismutase</i>	None	ND
<i>Catalase</i>	None	ND
<i>Trolox</i>	None	None
<i>Acetylcysteine</i>	ND	None

# Summary

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- Low Dose X-rays -> Immature Neuronal Apoptosis
- Caspases & Apoptosis - Protein Synthesis Dependent
- High Dose X-rays -> Non-apoptotic Neuronal Death
- DNA Damage Most Likely Cause